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Daily Report

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Frontline States Leaders Hold Lusaka Summit 27 Feb

Tanzania's Mwinyi Arrives

EA2702131490 *Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili*
1000 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Excerpt] Lusaka—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has arrived in Zambia to join other leaders from the Frontline States in the liberation of southern Africa for talks with the South African nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela.

Mr Mandela went to Lusaka, Zambia, today. This is his first journey outside South Africa since he was freed from jail. During his six-day visit, Mr Mandela will hold talks in Lusaka with ANC [African National Congress] leaders who have been living in exile. [passage omitted]

Mozambique's Chissano Arrives

MB2702135290 *Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
1030 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Report from Lusaka correspondent Orlanda Mendes]

[Excerpt] Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano is already in Lusaka. He arrived here this morning accompanied by Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi.

Joaquim Chissano was warmly welcomed by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, senior UNIP [United National Independence Party] and government officials, and traditional dancers and singers. [passage omitted]

Botswana's Masire Arrives

MB2702141290 *Gaborone Domestic Service in English*
1110 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] The president, Dr. Quett Masire, has arrived in Lusaka, Zambia, where he and other frontline leaders are expected to hold a meeting with the South African nationalist leader Mr. Nelson Mandela later this afternoon. Dr. Masire is accompanied by the minister for external affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe, and senior government officials.

Dr. Masire was met at the airport by Zambian President Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, who is also chairman of the Frontline States, and high-ranking Zambian Government officials.

Dr. Masire viewed traditional dancing before proceeding to the Hotel Inter-Continental for a rest.

ANC's Nelson Mandela Arrives

MB2702155090 *Umtata Capital Radio in English*
1500 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Mandela [as heard] has appealed to the international community for funds to help set up the African National Congress [ANC] in South Africa.

Mandela was speaking after a hero's welcome at Lusaka airport. More than 10,000 people turned up to greet Mandela, who was warmly embraced by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who last saw the ANC leader before he was jailed in 1963.

Other frontline leaders were also at the airport, as was Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Mandela said the unbanning of the ANC was very (?welcome) but it has brought with it [word indistinct] problems.

Angola's Dos Santos Arrives

MB2702164090 *Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*
1200 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos arrived in Lusaka, Zambia early this morning for a meeting with his Frontline States counterparts; Nelson Mandela, historic leader of the African National Congress; and some members of the British community.

The meeting is expected to examine the position of Nelson Mandela in the South African (?community) and ways of resolving the problem of apartheid.

The Angolan delegation is comprised of Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy, Party External Relations Secretary Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, and Interior Minister Francisco Magalhaes Paiva Nvunda, as well as senior government officials.

SAPA Reports Mandela Arrival

MB2702173890 *Johannesburg SAPA in English*
1725 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Text] Lusaka Feb 27 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela, in his first address outside South Africa since his release, on Tuesday [27 February] called on the international community to provide more resources for the successful completion of the struggle against apartheid.

He told more than 3,000 people on his arrival at Lusaka International Airport the people of South Africa were on the verge of a breakthrough in the struggle for peace, ZIANA, Zimbabwe's news agency, reports from here.

Present to meet Mr Mandela were the leaders of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Malaysia and "Palestine," according to ZIANA.

The foreign ministers of Canada, Nigeria, the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, outgoing Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] Secretary-General Toivo ja Toivo were also present.

Mr Mandela, who said he did not have a prepared speech, because it was not an occasion for nice words,

said the ANC needed more finance and other resources to complete the struggle against apartheid.

He said the people of South Africa had fought for the changes taking place inside the country but these changes had created a host of other problems.

We appeal to the international community to provide us with the capital and other resources to undertake this work successfully.

The international community has done a very excellent work in supporting our cause. Through sanctions and other forms of pressure they have increased attention on the fight for basic human rights in our country and we are certain that, even at this stage, they will provide us with the capital that we need, he said.

He said no South African organisation was as committed to peace as the ANC, adding that, if his organisation was compelled to intensify the armed struggle, the Pretoria government [word indistinct] be responsible for this.

He commended the Frontline States, particularly Zambia, for their support for the struggle, saying he would not be out of jail had it not been for their solidarity.

Mr Mandela, who kicked off his address with the popular South African slogan *amandla* (power), said the opportunity to meet with other fighters was something he had looked forward to during his 27 years of imprisonment.

Dressed in a navy blue suit, white shirt and maroon tie, the veteran politician stepped out of the Zambia Airways TR42 and raised a clenched fist before being introduced to the heads of state and other dignitaries waiting to welcome him.

After being garlanded, Mr Mandela was taken to a platform from where he was introduced by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

When he finished his address, his wife, Winnie, was asked to say a few words. All she said was: No woman is happier than I am to be here today.

Meanwhile, thousands of Zambians lined the road from the airport to catch a glimpse of the man who had become the world's best known and most popular political prisoner.

There was a traffic jam after Mr Mandela's address, as the two-way road from the airport to the city centre was turned into a one-way street, virtually closing off all traffic from the city.

Mr Mandela was due to meet leaders of the Frontline States on Tuesday evening before attending a state banquet.

On Wednesday, he will meet the Commonwealth heads of state who have come here to see him and, according to Zambian Government officials, leaders of the Frontline States will hold a separate meeting.

Mr Mandela will later in the week attend a meeting of the ANC's National Executive Council, which is expected to spell out his future role in the organisation.

Mandela Speech Stresses 'Peace'

MB2802074090 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 28 Feb 90

[Report from correspondent Orlanda Mendes in Lusaka]

[Text] Nelson Mandela said in Lusaka this evening that the African National Congress [ANC] is firmly interested in a peaceful solution to the conflict that opposes the South African majority to the apartheid regime.

Addressing a meeting of frontline leaders attended by members of the ANC leadership, the Commonwealth Contact Group, leaders of the Palestinian Liberation Organization and Polisario Front, and Uganda President Yoweri Museveni, Mandela said that the armed struggle waged by the ANC is purely defensive and that it will end as soon as apartheid is abolished. He said the same was the case with economic sanctions.

Nelson Mandela also reiterated the ANC's devotion to a climate of peace and harmony in South Africa and repeated the statement he made immediately after his release that he was against any kind of domination, be it white or black. Accordingly, he said that this conviction assured white South Africans equal status and democratic rights.

On the issue of nationalizations which has led to criticism and uneasiness within the white minority and their allies, Mandela said that the ANC does not intend to plunge the economy into ruin but to increase productivity and ensure economic growth in a new South Africa. He, however, made it very clear that the ANC feels it is necessary to put an end to the present position of the black majority by according them education, health, housing, and job opportunities.

Also on the issue of nationalizations, Nelson Mandela recalled that it was not new and had taken place in South Africa even before the appearance of the Freedom Charter. He advocated the establishment of a mixed economy that will best serve the interests of South Africa and of its entire people.

During his half-hour extremely plain speech, Mandela also spoke of obstacles standing in the way of negotiations with the regime, pointing out that it is necessary to totally abolish the state of emergency, free all political prisoners, put an end to political trials, and withdraw defense forces from black townships. Mandela said that without the fulfillment of these conditions, the ANC will continue the struggle in all its forms used so far.

Mandela, however, recognized the steps already taken by current South African President de Klerk and called on white South Africans to support him to adopt new and more positive measures needed to hold talks with the ANC—an organization which whites have no reason to

dread, since it is the only one which has had the courage to issue and broadly publicize a concrete project for a future South Africa that is free, democratic, and nonracial.

Mandela expressed confidence in the genuine desire to change by members of the Pretoria regime, such as De Klerk whom he described as a man of integrity—an impression which he got from contacts he held with him.

During this evening's frontline session in homage to Nelson Mandela, the following also spoke: the host, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia; the presidents of Zimbabwe and Uganda; the PLO and Polisario Front leaders; the Commonwealth secretary general; representatives of Canada, Malaysia and the EEC; the secretary general of the South-West African People's Organization, and Nigerian-born President of the United Nations General Assembly Joseph Garba. They all saluted the release of Nelson and of his comrades and stressed that it is fundamental to firmly continue to combine efforts in the struggle for the total elimination of apartheid.

Mandela Requests Funds for Campaign

*MB2802105190 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
28 Feb 90 p 1*

[By John Ryan]

[Text] Lusaka—Nelson Mandela moved into the warm embrace of Africa yesterday afternoon with his first trip beyond the frontiers of South Africa in 27 years.

The biggest crowd ever seen in Zambia came together in Lusaka to welcome the man. Zambian President Dr. Kenneth Kaunda called "as much our leader as you are the leader of the African National Congress [ANC]."

More than 10,000 people packed the precincts of the international airport. Tens of thousands more lined the 25 km route into the capital from a point about 15 km out.

It was an impressive statement of solidarity with the cause of reform in South Africa and a massive show of esteem for Mr. Mandela himself.

The beat of drums from various tribal group around the tarmac reached a crescendo as his aircraft banked for landing shortly after 2 pm.

Seven police sharpshooters watched vigilantly from the top of the airport building.

Yet it was a much more orderly arrival than that last month when Walter Sisulu and the other recently released ANC members came to Lusaka to meet the external leadership.

On that occasion, foreign television teams almost trampled the children of the ANC's Young Pioneers.

This time the 200-strong media contingent was placed firmly behind a cordon and only broke out when the

Mandela party had alighted from the Zambian Airways Fokker Friendship and had met an awesome reception committee of African leaders and world dignitaries.

Banners raised aloft by ANC members of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing], in their black berets, white shirts and military green trousers, read "welcome, commander-in-chief" and "your release is equal to people's victory".

Some of the most fervent embraces, after Mr. Mandela and his wife, Winnie, had met Dr. Kaunda and the ANC's top hierarchy, came from Mr. Herman Toivo ja Toivo of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], who spent 15 years on Robben Island with the Rivonia men, and PLO leader Mr. Yasir 'Arafat.

Mr. 'Arafat's borrowed Iraqi airline jet touched down barely half an hour before Mr. Mandela arrived.

Among those lined up to meet Mr. Mandela and the other internal ANC leaders were all six Frontline State presidents, Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni, President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria and various Commonwealth diplomats.

Earlier, successive groups of ANC members—most of whom were not born when their leader went to jail—toyi-toyed [protest-danced] before the crowd of Zambians.

Dr. Kaunda, chairman of the Frontline States, told Mr. Mandela: "The Frontline States are proud to receive you on behalf of the rest of mankind."

In a short speech, Mr. Mandela paid tribute to Dr. Kaunda's efforts on the ANC's behalf over a period of more than 20 years and said his members regarded Lusaka as their second home.

"From this city," he added, "a remarkable team emerged who turned our organisation into a powerful force.

"They have directed our people to a point where we think we are on the verge of a breakthrough in our struggle for peace."

Mr. Mandela appealed to the international community for funds to enable the ANC to continue its campaign for change within South Africa.

From the airport, the Mandela motorcade drove to the Mulungushi international conference centre for formal discussions with the Frontline State leaders and other dignitaries.

Last night, Dr. Kaunda hosted a banquet in honour of the South African party at a local hotel.

'Working Session' Ends 28 Feb

*MB2802112990 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 28 Feb 90*

[Dispatch from correspondent Orlanda Mendes in Lusaka]

[Text] The Frontline States have concluded a few moments ago another working session that was attended by Acting President of the African National Congress Alfred Nzo and militants Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, Secretary General of the South-West African People's Organization Toivo ja Toivo, current President of the United Nations General Assembly Joseph Garba, Hashim Mbita of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity, and Ugandan head of state Yoweri Museveni.

President Kenneth Kaunda pointed out at the beginning of the proceedings that the broader participation at the meeting is aimed at contributing in a more positive manner to the resolution of the South African problem through a combination of ideas and efforts from different states and organizations whose support for peace and liberation of southern Africa have been fundamental.

In turn, Nelson Mandela paid homage to the Frontline States for the valuable contribution they have rendered to the cause of the South African people and southern Africa as a whole. He stressed that the independence of

these states and their unwavering stance at the international and regional levels, have made increasingly difficult the continued existence of the apartheid regime and the fulfillment of its regional policy.

Mandela also underlined that all this combination of efforts and forms of struggle have led the Pretoria regime to recognize what the ANC has been fighting for for a long period—that is a deep transformation in South Africa through peaceful means.

As it has been repeatedly pointed out here in Lusaka, this meeting is aimed at boosting the already initiated process of changes in South Africa whose impact will be a determining factor for the future of the region and continent. Accordingly, it is now a question of combining concerted efforts at various levels to strengthen the concrete support rendered by the international community, not weakening the impetus that the antiapartheid struggle has reached so far.

If the ANC has the duty of preparing itself for a possible dialogue, the De Klerk government has equally the duty of recognizing that the time has come to adopt decisive and irreversible steps toward a democratic and nonracial South Africa. To achieve this objective, the general consensus here in Lusaka, is that the international pressures should not weaken and that there should be a continued firm assistance.

So far, we have no information on the results of this meeting. However, it is believed that a news conference will be held soon.

Gabon

AFP Reports New Cabinet List Published 27 Feb

AB2702122290 Paris AFP in French 0121 GMT
27 Feb 90

[Text] Libreville, 27 Feb (AFP)—The list of the new Gabonese Government published yesterday evening is as follows:

Prime minister, head of government, and minister of finance, budget, participation, planning, development, and economy: Leon Mebiame;

Minister of state in charge of the first government working group: Georges Rawiri;

Minister of state in charge of the second government working group: Etienne Guy Mouvagha-Tchioba;

Minister of state in charge of the third government working group: Emile Kassa-Mapsi;

Minister of state in charge of the fourth government working group: Simon Essimengane;

Minister of foreign affairs and cooperation: Ali Bongo;

Minister of national defense, veterans' affairs, public security, mines and hydrocarbons: Julien Mpouho-Epigat;

Minister of domains, land registration, and law of the sea: Alexandre Samba;

Minister of justice and keeper of the seals: Sylvestre Oyoumi;

Minister of national and higher education, scientific and technological research: Michel Anchouey;

Minister of agriculture, livestock, and rural economy: Jules Bourdes-Ogouliguende;

Minister of public works, equipment, and territorial development: Zacharie Myboto;

Minister of territorial administration, local collectivities, and immigration: Jose Joseph Amiar-Nganga;

Minister of labor, employment, human resources, and professional training: Marcel Doupamby Matoka;

Minister of public health and population: Professor Adrien MOUNGUENGUI Pambo;

Minister of transport, civil and commercial aviation, merchant marine in charge of the Trans-Gabon Railroad Corporation and humanitarian action: Methieu Nguema;

Minister of energy, hydraulic resources in charge of the prevention of technological and natural risks: Martin Fidele Magnaga;

Minister of information, posts and telecommunications, tourism and leisure, reform of parastatals, in charge of relations with Parliament, and government's spokesman: Jean Ping;

Minister of small and medium-scale enterprises, industry and cottage industry in charge of rural implantation: Emmanuel Nze-Bekale;

Minister of state control and public contracts: General Thomas Eyah-Obiang;

Minister of commerce, transfer and rationalization of technologies, and consumption: Paul Biyoghe-Mba;

Minister of water resources, forests, and national parks: Jean Boniface Assele;

Minister of social affairs, social security, and national solidarity: Antoine Mboumbou-Miyakou;

Minister of habitat, urbanism, and housing: Thierry Moussavou;

Minister of youth, sports, culture, arts, popular education, and francophone affairs: Victor Afene;

Minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of finance, budget, and participation: Paul Toungui;

Minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of planning, development, and economy: Pascal Nze;

Secretary of state for women's promotion and human rights: Rose Francine Rogombe;

Secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in charge of cooperation: Honorine Dos-sou-Naki;

Secretary of state in the Ministry of National Defense, Veterans' Affairs, Public Security, Mines and Hydrocarbons, in charge of mobile security: Samuel Mbaya;

Secretary of state in the Ministry of Public Works, Equipment, Construction, and Territorial Development: Christian Gondjout;

Secretary of state in the Ministry of Small- and Medium-Scale Enterprises, Industry, and Cottage Industry, in charge of rural implantation: Mrs. Pauline Niyingone;

Secretary of state in the Ministry of Social Affairs, Social Security, and National Solidarity: Paula Nguema Obam;

Secretary of state to the minister delegate in charge of finance, budget, and participation: Chantal Lidji-Badinga;

Secretary of state to the minister of water resources, forestry and national parks: Jean Felix Aubame;

Secretary of state to the minister of agriculture, livestock, and rural economy: Daniel Afome-Nze;

Secretary of state to the minister of youth, sports, culture, arts, popular education, and francophone affairs: Alexandre Chambrier;

Secretary of state to the minister of national and higher education, and scientific and technological research: Marcel Kiki;

Secretary of state to the minister of habitat, urbanization, and housing in charge of habitat: Gustave Bongo.

Ethiopia

EPRDF Claims Debre Tabor 'Liberated'

EA2702175890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray
Revolution in Amharic to Ethiopia 1500 GMT
27 Feb 90

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The heroic Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] forces, in a devastating offensive they launched on the Debre Tabor front, have destroyed more than three divisions of the Dergue's army and once again liberated the town of Debre Tabor.

It will be recalled that the Dergue has been carrying out intensive campaigns from the end of Tahsas [Ethiopian month which ended 8 January] to enslave once again the people liberated by the EPRDF. It will also be recalled that the EPRDF had promised to destroy this intensive campaign at a convenient time and place.

Accordingly, following two months of intensive offensive and defensive battles, the heroic EPRDF forces launched an intensive and devastating offensive on the Debre Tabor front, beginning at 0830 yesterday. They completely destroyed more than three divisions of the enemy's army and today, 27 February, and once again liberated the town of Debre Tabor.

Our heroic army has captured and burned numerous heavy weapons. One MiG aircraft in yesterday's battle and another MiG aircraft today were been burned by our forces.

We shall announce the details of this brilliant victory as soon as we receive them. In this devastating offensive, carried out heroically and swiftly, the people of the surrounding area, especially the heroic Gaint [south Gonder] people proved their heroism by taking part in this offensive with and without arms.

Kenya

President Moi Warns of 'Falsehoods,' 'Chaos'

EA2702182590 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today cautioned those who take advantage of national tragedies to concoct to malicious falsehoods, that it would be difficult to restore order once chaos had been caused. The president said he had time and again cautioned the nation that sectionalism and tribalism could destroy a country, adding that none of those championing causes that could bring chaos to the country understood Kenyans better than him. The president was addressing the nation from Moi International Sports Center, Kasarani, where he commissioned the first Kenyan car developed by Kenyan technicians and spearheaded by the University of Nairobi using local materials and personnel.

President Moi once again said that he was not a coward, adding that he was restrained from taking stern measures because he valued life and the duty to protect innocent people, especially the children, women, and the aged. Quoting the saying that rumors travel half the world before the truth puts on its shoes President Moi observed that sincere patriotic and loyal Nyayo [footsteps—Moi's governing philosophy which states that the policies of former President Jomo Kenyatta will be followed] followers had been made targets of malicious falsehoods. President Moi pointed that such loyal servants of the government had been humiliated by people who wanted to trample upon the truth to serve their own selfish interests. However, the president reminded the people that if calamity struck, none would be spared.

He said that he had a duty to protect the sincere and patriotic public servants from malicious self-seekers. Noting that such self-seekers did not want Kenya to move ahead, President Moi told Kenyans that, as a human being, his patience had a limit. The president recalled incidents in the 1960's which caused discord in the country and said he could not stand by to watch some few misguided people plunged the country into chaos.

President Moi noted that he had rendered selfless service to the country and especially in the development of the youth. He pointed out that he had done his best to generate employment to the young people in such areas as Nyayo tea zones, Nyayo buses, and the Jua Kali sector [open air craftsmanship]. However, he said that the future was bound to be bleak if the same young people fell victims of evil manipulations by rich destructive elements.

He pointed that such rich self-seekers used their money to deceive the youth to riot and caused confusion in the country. The president reminded the young people that such evil elements had already enjoyed their lives to the full and wanted to put others into trouble. The president wondered why even the Christian preachers were not bothered, and asked whether they really valued life. [passage omitted]

Uganda

President Museveni Departs for Zambia 27 Feb

EA2702183690 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 27 Feb 90

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has left for Zambia to attend celebrations marking the release of the South African nationalist leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela. The president left this morning at the invitation of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia who is the chairman of the Frontline States.

Mr. Museveni was accompanied by the minister of state in the president's office, Mr. Balaki Kirya, and of state for foreign and regional affairs, Mr. Omara-Atubo. [passage omitted]

Inkatha's Ndhlobo Views Mandela's 25 Feb Speech

*MB2602160290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1426 GMT 26 Feb 90*

["Press release" by Inkatha Secretary General Oscar Dhlomo on ANC leader Nelson Mandela's 25 February Durban address; issued on 26 February; from SAPA's PR Wire Service]

[Text] [No dateline as received]

1. On Violence in Natal

We commend Mr Mandela on his constructive comments about the violence in Natal. We wish to assure him that his comments in this regard are in line with Inkatha's views. In 1989 Inkatha President Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi took the trouble to tour all the areas affected by violence in Natal and called on all warring factions to lay down their arms. The king of the Zulus called on Imbizo in Durban to convey the same message to his people.

We see hope in the fact that the first time since the violence started ANC [African National Congress] leaders are taking a personal interest in attempts to end it. We urge all the warring factions in our areas to heed Mr Mandela's call for peace and reconciliation.

2. On ANC Relations With Inkatha

We are humbled by Mr Mandela's acknowledgement of the role that Inkatha has played in refusing to negotiate with the South African Government unless political prisoners were released and banned political organisations unbanned. Once again, ANC leaders appear to be acknowledged through Mr Mandela that the struggle for liberation belongs to all oppressed and is not "owned" by certain organisations to the exclusion of others. This is a welcome development which augurs well for future political co-existence and multi-party political activity in our country.

3. On Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi

He also look forward to a time when Mr Mandela and Dr Buthelezi would one day share the same political platform. Only the enemies of peace and black unity would wish otherwise. However, we shall not succeed to achieve this by protracted attempts to demonise vilify and marginalise Dr Buthelezi. To do this is tantamount to planting the seeds of a future civil war in our country.

It is our view that there needs to be an urgent meeting between Mr Mandela and his colleagues on the one hand and Dr Buthelezi and his colleagues on the other hand to discuss the important question of future relations between Inkatha and the ANC. In as much as Mr Mandela and the ANC cannot be wished away, Dr Buthelezi and Inkatha can't also be wished away.

4. On the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba

Mr Mandela appears to take the view that although the Indaba was a useful constitutional exercise during the Presidency of Mr P.W. Botha, there is now no need for "regional" constitutional experiments like the Indaba.

We accept that those who advise Mr Mandela are themselves not familiar with the aims and objectives of the Indaba because they declined to participate in the Indaba negotiations when they were invited to do so in 1986.

As chairperson of the Indaba, I am sure the Indaba steering committee would have preferred to personally brief Mr Mandela on these issues before his public comments on them. It is regretted that this was not possible.

SACP Meets 21 Feb, To See De Klerk for Talks

*MB2602222690 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English
22 Feb 90 p 1*

[Excerpt] Lusaka—The South African Communist Party is to send a delegation for talks with President F.W. de Klerk, but not as part of the ANC's [African National Congress] negotiating team.

The Communist Party, which is a member of the ANC, held a meeting of its Central Committee here yesterday and said it will send a delegation.

The party also said it would soon announce a leadership core within the country. It would "be despatching Communist Party members into the country to strengthen this core as soon as possible". [passage omitted]

150,000 Daveyton Residents Protest High Rents

*MB2802091790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0904 GMT 28 Feb 90*

[Text] Daveyton Feb 28 SAPA—The East Rand township of Daveyton came to a standstill on Wednesday [28 February] as about 150,000 residents marched to the Daveyton Town Council to present a memorandum protesting high rents, housing shortage and demanding the dissolution of their town council.

Tension mounted at the council chambers as armed police—including SA Police and council police—took up positions and almost clashed with a crowd of protesters who shouted at the police.

Leaders of the march were conferriag with authorities after they presented the memorandum.

Journalists, and some protesters shouting political slogans, watched the proceedings from the rooftops of nearby buildings while some protesters toyi-toyed [protest danced] outside the council buildings.

They brandished flags with ANC [African National Congress] colours. One flag read: "Away with high rents".

The protesters gathered at the Sinaba Stadium in the morning and proceeded towards the chambers.

The crowd swelled en route to the chambers.

The march was organised by the Daveyton and Etwatwa civic associations and Daveyton students and youth organisations.

Transport and business virtually came to a standstill in the township.

23 Feb Press Review on Current Problems, Issues MB2302170290

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

SADF Bureau Conceals 'Sinister Intent'—A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 23 February accuses the South African Defense Force's Civil Cooperation Bureau of "concealing apparently a most sinister intent" for which it must account. "The 'securocrat' policies of recent years have done little to help South Africa; much to blacken her name." "Under President de Klerk, this terrorist-war style era is abruptly ending," and the concept of "secrecy and bad government" "must be cut out by a publicly wielded surgeon's knife so that government can be restored to decent health."

THE CITIZEN

De Klerk Unleashes 'Menacing' Backlash—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 22 February says in a page 6 editorial that, while Margaret Thatcher is "reviled" as "kind of a nutcase" for her opposition to sanctions and her lifting of disinvestment bans, "one might have thought" that President de Klerk's initiatives "would have convinced every country, including those of the European Community", to ease sanctions. De Klerk's action has freed Nelson Mandela to "plunge into the very kind of radical politics" which "plunged South Africa into its most decisive and dangerous period in decades." De Klerk has "unleashed a great and menacing right-wing backlash." "Don't be fooled by claims that with almost five years to go before the next election, in which blacks may participate for the first time, he has nothing to worry about." The backlash may put De Klerk "under greater and greater pressure," "since a great part of the electorate is against his startling changes."

SOWETAN

Scrapping Local Authorities 'Best Solution'—A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 23 February condemns corruption and financial mismanagement in black townships and local authorities. Repeated commissions of inquiry have been set up to investigate such charges, it adds, and "an endless list of shocking revelations emerges." "But what good is it to know that public funds are not properly administered if no action is going to be taken against those found responsible?" The local authorities system "is weak and scrapping it in toto could be the best solution." "Councillors have been given phenomenal powers," and some

"are blackmailing the government into tolerating their behaviour as a form of reward for carrying out the dirty work of upholding apartheid."

THE NATAL WITNESS

Treurnicht Plays 'Dangerous Game'—A page 4 editorial in Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 17 February discusses a recent right-wing Pretoria protest march, saying Conservative Party leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht's appearing with "such dubious company" "is deplorable. He is playing a dangerous game." "Wild talk of saving the boervolk from oppression and dark hints as to the means that might have to be employed to do so, is the mirror image of ANC rhetoric about the oppressed masses and armed struggle. Neither makes any constructive contribution to the peaceful solution of South Africa's problems." "The clear answer to the right wing threat, of course, is for the government to widen its base to include the broad moderate centre of South African political opinion."

TRANSVALER

Public Must Learn of Two Economic Systems—"Ideas from the past are being heard once more now that Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress have stated their views on nationalization," recognizes a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 20 February. "The surprise, however, is that nationalization remains part of the thought pattern of these people after Marxist socialism has failed so dismally in Africa. The fact that socialism still enjoys support here must be ascribed, inter alia, to the fact that we have yet to allow the real benefits of the free market system to spill over to the nonwhites." "What we are dealing with here is not merely black-white hopes. The other part of our population must be made aware of the pros and cons of two economic systems."

DIE BURGER

ANC Must Commit to Peaceful Negotiation—"The stands taken by the ANC National Executive Committee in Lusaka indicate considerable strategic rethinking," observes a page 12 editorial in Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 19 February. "Attempts to get dialogue with the government going can contribute significantly to the creation of a climate for negotiation. Yet, while the ANC has relaxed somewhat on what it calls its armed struggle and on Friday [16 February] made another important policy shift by announcing that civilian targets will no longer be attacked, it can unfortunately not bring itself to take that final step and drop violence altogether." "Such ambiguity sets the ANC out of step with the government, other internal parties, and numerous black leaders who have committed themselves fully to a peaceful negotiation process. This is a pity, even from the ANC's point of view, because one of the problems singled out by the organization for special attention was white suspicion and fears. Nelson Mandela emphasized in public that the ANC wants to win white confidence." "The government has committed itself

unequivocally to peaceful negotiation. It is time that the ANC did the same. In so doing it can make a greater contribution toward removing another of the remaining stumbling blocks: the state of emergency."

BEELD

CP Guilty of 'Political Opportunism'—"General Malan said in his 19 February statement that the Civil Cooperation Bureau was revealed when it seemed necessary to protect people who claim membership of the bureau insofar as they were exposed to detention and questioning for authorized activities," recalls a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 21 February. "Certainly, the key word is authorized. The Defense Force admits there were planned actions in the war against terrorism. Those who are now eager to cast stones must remember that, particularly in the last decade, the state has been waging a war against an underground organization that did not play by the rules. No responsible government could allow power to be grabbed in that way. As a result, that war was won (even the ANC admits that grudgingly) before the political debate started. In condemning what took place, the proverbial baby must not be thrown out with the bath water." "To jump in now like the CP and demand the resignation of the government is pure political opportunism."

24 Feb Press Review

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[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Government Should Avoid 'Controversial' New Legislation—"There seems to be no end to the illogical and devious ways of Nationalist politics and bureaucracy," opines Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 24 February in a page 12 editorial. "Latest [as published] breathtaking example is the announcement of a proposed free settlement area covering a huge section of Johannesburg's eastern suburbs." "This arbitrary move by the Free Settlement Board is part of the messy piecemeal dismantling of apartheid which creates more problems, anxiety, and heartache than it dispels." "The Group Areas Act must go. But that is an issue which the Government has apparently succeeded in placing on the back burner pending the negotiations on South Africa's future. Surely it makes excellent sense to suggest that in the meantime—as a contribution to the developing conciliatory climate—provocative and unnecessary action in terms of controversial legislation should be avoided."

State Ready To Talk to 'Authentic' Black Leaders—Joe Latakomo, in his "Write On!" column on the same page, states "and so, it seems, at last the Government is ready to speak to authentic black leaders. It has taken them the life-time of people like Mr Nelson Mandela to finally come to this conclusion. And even then, one wonders what must be going through the minds of some

whites." "Today the Government has realised that it has to speak to our leaders—from those same organisations which it banned—if we are to see peace and stability. At last, whites seem to be turning to loving, and I hope my community has not turned to hating."

THE CITIZEN

Government Must 'Toughen Up' Negotiating Position—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 23 February in a page 6 editorial says "The State President, Mr F.W. de Klerk, has welcomed the African National Congress [ANC] decision to send a delegation to meet him, saying that he believes direct contact is the best method of achieving peaceful solutions. Fair enough. Since he unbanned the ANC, released ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, and invited ANC exiles to return to South Africa, the next thing was to enter into talks about talks with the ANC to eliminate stumbling blocks in the way of negotiations. However, the State President is disappointed that the ANC leadership continues to set preconditions for negotiations. And he is also disappointed that it continues to talk about an armed struggle and hostilities at a time when most South Africans, supported by the rest of the world, want peace." Since Mandela's release, the ANC leader has "talked of peace, but in the same breath backed the continuation of the armed struggle." Also, the ANC's appeal to the OAU to prevent the Zaire "mini-summit" at which De Klerk was to have met five African leaders succeeded, with the summit being postponed. "If you look at the situation since Mr de Klerk's February 2 announcements and the release of Mr Mandela, you will see that the ANC has not made one concession." "Mr Mandela has talked of compromise; let's see the ANC show that it agrees with him that this is necessary and that it is willing to make compromises. If not, the government will have to toughen up its attitudes or the ANC will walk all over it."

NEW NATION

Opposition Should Continue Sanctions Campaign—Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 23 February-1 March in a page 6 editorial discusses the release of Nelson Mandela, saying "we must not lose sight of the fact that the release itself, while significant, does not constitute the single act that will drastically change the circumstances of the majority of the oppressed in this country." "It is important that we continue with whatever campaigns we initiated, locally and abroad, that work towards maintaining economic sanctions and the general isolation of the government until the government has moved significantly in destroying apartheid and all it represents. The danger in any easing-off of pressure on the De Klerk government lies in the fact that we are not even at a stage when we could talk about negotiations yet, but rather we are in a period when we are still seeking to establish the right climate for negotiations." "We must not be too wrapped up in our achievements that we fail to see the dangers that lurk behind them."

THE NATAL WITNESS

Caution Urged on Lifting Natal State of Emergency— "No negotiation is possible, says the ANC, until all its preconditions are met," notes Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 14 February in a page 12 editorial. "One of these is the complete lifting of the state of emergency and, of course, many would agree that this is highly desirable." However, "perhaps they need to be reminded that the lifting of the state of emergency would mean that the security forces leave black towns. In Natal, as any ordinary township-dweller in the Durban-Pietermaritzburg area would readily confirm, this would be disastrous at present." "Thus, while the lifting of the state of emergency must remain high on the agendas of both the Government and the ANC, there will have to be delay and compromise," for "the unbanning of the ANC and the release of Mr Mandela have heightened, not relaxed, the tension and worsened factional rivalries."

TIMES OF NAMIBIA

Jesse Jackson's Attendance 'Debased' Presidential Ceremony—Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English on 19 February in a page 2 editorial points out that "Jesse Jackson is to politics what Michael Jackson is [as published] serious music. They have a lot in common: show-bizz, and all the sleights of hand associated with it." "Jackson recently moved to the city of Washington, the most corrupt, crime-ridden and drug cursed of all American cities," where he is in the running for mayor. "Let him first crack that more modest nut before he peddles his dreams of organising a second Marshall Plan here. We need soberness of stateship [as published] now: not the visions of preachers. Jackson's appearance as the guest of honour debased the touching ceremony when we elected our first president."

Political Leaders Should Avoid 'Derogatory' Remarks—The TIMES OF NAMIBIA on 21 February in a page 2 editorial notes "It is with deep sadness that we find it necessary to appeal to some SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leaders to restrain themselves when they appear on public platforms to address the nation. In particular we would like to refer to the remarks made by SWAPO's Moses Garoeb in Nomsoub last weekend when he embarked on an insulting note towards the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] leadership and its supporters and what he termed the 'Shipangas'. The derogatory remarks he made about his opposition in government is not what we need now on the eve of independence. Our people are already deeply divided, as the independence election results have proved." Also, "so many of the DTA leadership and its supporters have already expressed great love for our new and respected President-elect Mr Sam Nujoma. This is not the time to confuse those people with the politics of mud-slinging. The same applies to some in the DTA camp who find it difficult to come to terms with SWAPO and who are so quick to level far-reaching accusations against SWAPO."

26 Feb Press Review

MB2602095690

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR

National Party, ANC Moves Toward Talks Applauded—Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 25 February in its page 14 editorial says President F.W. de Klerk welcomed the African National Congress (ANC) decision to send a delegation to meet him as a "positive development." As a "further earnest of his good intent" De Klerk deferred a minisummit with some African leaders in Zaire. "Symbolically, too, the move signalled that his top priorities lie at home rather than in the attractions of African diplomacy." Also, "Mr. de Klerk is justified in deploring the ANC's continued insistence on armed struggle (just as the ANC is justified in not abandoning that fall-back position). More relevant than words is that ANC acts of violence have, to all intents and purposes, ceased." SUNDAY STAR believes it is important to "keep the momentum going" to establish talks, and "both sides must be applauded for doing that."

SUNDAY TIMES

Army Covert Operation Becomes 'Boil'—"President de Klerk might as well get used to the idea that the ballooning crisis—for that's what it is—surrounding the now-notorious Civilian Cooperation Bureau of the SADF [South African Defense Force] will not go away," observes Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 25 February in a page 22 editorial. "Nor can the lancing of this boil await the of-necessity protracted inquiries of Mr Justice Harms." "Every defence force engages in covert operations, but are we dealing here with a rogue unit that exceeded its orders? If not, who issued the instructions?" "Mr de Klerk is engaged in important, make-or-break tasks that affect the very future of South Africa. He should not be encumbered by this cloud hanging over his administration."

ANC Shows Nationalization 'Flexibility'—"A positive sign glimmers through the dark storm that has erupted over nationalisation: one now detects a shift by the ANC away from the intransigence that has welded it to cob-webbed policies fashioned in the petulance of exile," remarks a second editorial on the same page. The ANC now argues that "nationalisation should not be interpreted as blindly careless state confiscation of the land's wealth-generating sectors, but rather as an option for redressing the economic injustices inherent in our apartheid past. In what form, and to what extent, nationalisation should be explored as such an option is a matter for negotiation. This agile qualification of the scare word that rocked investors seems to demonstrate a welcome flexibility on the part of the ANC."

RAPPORT

'Amnesty' for ANC Fighters, Security Forces—"The disclosure of 'murder squads' within the police, and defense force action against those of dissenting views are, hopefully, the last clatterings of a period in South Africa's history over which one would rather draw the final curtain," declares a page 30 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 25 February. "the rapid manner in which the De Klerk government acted to restore political control over all aspects of state government, at least contains the promise that this sort of history will not easily be repeated." RAPPORT says "one must ask oneself what is more important: that justice should prevail or that we should make peace. If we desire justice, it can easily result in a witch hunt against the security forces, which in itself can threaten the peace process. If we desire peace, the time has come to think of amnesty: for the ANC fighters, as well as the security forces."

THE STAR

Call for Negotiations With All Political Groupings—"Acceptance must surely be reached that full negotiations should involve numerous other political groupings besides the Government and the ANC," notes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 26 February. "Groupings from the Conservative Party on the Right to the Pan-Africanist Congress on the Left must be accepted as deserving of representation when the real negotiations start. The homeland governments and other groups with platforms created under the apartheid system—long shunned by the ANC and its sympathisers—likewise deserve a say."

BUSINESS DAY

Nationalization To 'Damage' Economy—Editor Ken Owen asks on page 10 of Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 26 February: "How do we reconcile the legitimate demand of a deprived black population for a restructuring of the economic system with the requirements of a successful, growing economy?" Owen believes the "worst proposal, indubitably, is that contained in the Freedom Charter: to nationalise the banks, the mines, and the commanding heights of the economy, and to redistribute the land to 'those who work it'." "The tragedy is that the ANC, by continuing to mutter about nationalisation of 'the commanding heights', is inflicting damage on the economy as great as the damage of sanctions, and it may well destroy the country's capacity to produce the rich flow of revenue to state coffers which is, indeed, the ANC's only hope of redressing past wrongs." Owen believes the "answer to poverty and deprivation is to create wealth, and the constitution should not put obstacles in the way."

SOWETAN

Editorial Questions White Position on Reform—"The Democratic Party's march for democracy in central Johannesburg was an eye opener in many respects,"

observes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 26 February. "A sizeable number of the 3,000 strong crowd consisted of blacks. That so few whites turned up for this march when more than 7,000 were in Pretoria for the Conservative Party's march against reform is cause for concern. Where does the ordinary white man stand in this period of reform?"

27 Feb Press Review

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[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Mandela's Call for Natal Peace Sincere—"The ANC [African National Congress] leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, has delivered a powerful message for peace in strife-torn Natal. We may question the context in which the message is given, delivered from the ANC standpoint, but we don't for a moment doubt that the call is sincere, the need for peace paramount, in a conflict which has taken 3,000 lives," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 26 February. "The blood-letting in Natal in the UDF [United Democratic Front]-Inkatha battle for supremacy is shocking. The solution to that conflict, like any other conflict, is to abandon violence. In this context, Mr Mandela would have done well to urge the abandonment of the ANC's 'armed struggle' as well, since it contributes nothing to the resolution of South Africa's problems but, on the contrary, raises doubts in White minds about the sincerity of Mr Mandela's calls for peace in the broader context of South Africa as a whole. Perhaps if peace comes to Natal, the chances of bringing peace to the rest of South Africa will be immeasurably enhanced. We certainly hope so."

THE STAR

Mandela's Natal Peace Message Renews Hope—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 27 February in a page 16 editorial says "the sincerity and power with which Mr. Nelson Mandela delivered his peace message in Natal at the weekend has brought renewed hope that the senseless violence in the area could end." But "it might be appropriate to remind Mr. Mandela that the same peace message is relevant to the ANC. We look forward to the day when he urges them, too, to take their guns, knives and pangas [machetes] and throw them into the sea. It would be naive to expect, at this stage, that the ANC would unilaterally renounce the 'armed struggle'." But soon, very soon we hope, South Africa is going to require of all its leaders that they renounce violence on every side."

BUSINESS DAY

Mandela Committed To Peaceful Settlement—Nelson Mandela has shown "in a mere two weeks of freedom that he has the qualities and the stature to help bridge South Africa's many divisions—and the determination to do so," remarks a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 27 February. "Mandela's

tentative hand of friendship to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi is another gesture which bodes well for the future. Mandela has urged everybody, from whites and policemen to black opponents, to join the ANC in a struggle which he portrays as the ANC against the National Party; he has so far given little recognition to the negotiating-table claims of other parties, black and white, who disagree on fundamental aspects with both of them." BUSINESS DAY believes Mandela and the ANC are "showing sufficient new commitment to peaceful settlement and a willingness to consider the compromises necessary for that settlement to justify the hopes President de Klerk has kindled."

Call for Defense Minister's Resignation—A second editorial on the same page say "if there is to be a negotiated settlement of South Africa's problems, Magnus Malan must quit the Cabinet or be forced to resign. Not because of what he might have done, or known, or condoned, but because of what he represents." Malan represents the "militaristic 'total strategy' response fostered by former President Botha. It is a system which inevitably spawns a proliferation of secret intelligence operations in which the end ultimately justifies the means."

SOWETAN

Homeland Leaders Cling to 'Old Ways'—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 27 February in its page 6 editorial refers to the people killed in the "bantustans" saying that "what is particularly painful about the recent deaths is that the South African Government is now allowing massive protest marches, but its proteges are still clinging to the old ways and perhaps enforcing them more stringently than their masters would." "The bantustan leaders need to understand the changes taking place around them and to respond to the wishes of the black masses."

CAPE TIMES

Kennedy Resolution Proves Change 'Probably for Real'—A page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 23 February reads: "Support from Senator Edward Kennedy for the ending of U.S. sanctions against South Africa speaks volumes on favourable world perceptions in the wake of President de Klerk's bold reform programme, aiding a process which deserves every opportunity for success. The Kennedy resolution calling on Congress to support the suspension or conditional termination of sanctions reportedly has strong support and is expected to have considerable impact on the Bush administration's current policy review. Following the lead of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in rewarding progress against apartheid with incentives, the move also recognizes that change in South Africa is probably for real. Those who contend that any softening on the sanctions front could leave Mr de Klerk and his colleagues with the impression that they have done enough, fail to understand or deliberately ignore the fact that the guillotine threat of sanctions can exist without the blade being dropped. Not even the

ANC doubts that government has finally set out to create a climate more conducive to what will doubtless be exceedingly difficult talks. It should be borne in mind, however, that the economy comprises an exceptionally significant portion of that climate. Hungry, jobless masses are not, from any perspective, the stuff of a stable environment for negotiations."

THE NAMIBIAN

Walvis Bay's Return Key to Nation's Image—"We learn that the South African Government is planning to give Namibians a 'gift' on the occasion of their independence," points out a page 7 editorial in Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 23 February. "We have also heard that this 'gift' will be the cherry on the top". Perhaps it is too much to expect that the South Africans may be considering magnanimously handing over Walvis Bay; but obviously our hopes have been raised by most recent decisions of that Government which include the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the African National Congress (ANC)." "And if that Government is asking, then there is no doubt most Namibians would choose the handover of Walvis Bay as their 'independence gift'. If the South Africans wanted, in a large measure, to retrieve their image in the eyes of the Namibian people, this gesture would do the trick."

TRANSVALER

Role of Church Under 'Spotlight'—"The role of the church in politics and social unrest is increasingly falling under the spotlight," declares Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 23 February in a page 12 editorial. "It is good that this should happen since one dare not underestimate the influence of the churches." Nevertheless, TRANSVALER believes the churches' role should not be an "activistic" one. "When the church finds it necessary for religious or moral reasons to take a stand within the political framework, it should do so fearlessly. However, its most important responsibility is toward its members."

BEELD

ANC Not Prepared for 'Serious' Talks—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 26 February in a page 10 editorial states: "One of the most important demands made on South Africa from countries abroad is that 'meaningful negotiation' between the government and the ANC must begin. Now President F.W. de Klerk has agreed to a meeting with a delegation of the ANC's national executive committee. Remaining stumbling blocks that can obstruct the path to the negotiation table can then be discussed. President de Klerk is, therefore, showing his sincere intention to discuss a settlement plan. What is the ANC doing? It appears it is dragging its feet. If it does not persist with talk of war, then it threatens that a long list of detainees must first be released before real negotiations can begin. This looks like further proof that the ANC is not prepared for a serious talk."

28 Feb Press Review

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[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Church Call To Suspend Armed Struggle Welcomed— Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 27 February says in its page 6 editorial it is "delighted" the Anglican Church's Synod of Bishops "urges liberation movements to implement an effective suspension of the armed struggle." "What Mr. Mandela and the ANC [African National Congress] should appreciate is that ending the armed struggle, being less rigid on sanctions and curbing violence will bring it dividends in heightened respect among Whites, who are presently offended by the ANC's hardline attitudes. The bishops' lead with regard to these matters should not be ignored."

THE STAR

Editorial Calls on Defense Minister To Step Down— Referring to the existence of the Civil Cooperation Bureau Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 28 February in its page 22 editorial asks: "Did the SADF [South African Defense Force] create a 'mad dog' agency which it then either licensed to kill or failed to control? Either way it is culpable." "There are thousands, hundreds of thousands, of South Africans who have been proud to wear a soldier's uniform in times of trouble. What they are seeing now is the ugly face of a force that once stood proud with the world's best. They see ill-disguised attempts to justify political murder of civilians. They feel sullied." More than ever the minister of defense "owes it to the country to step down, at least until some of the murk has been lifted by official investigations."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Urged To Change Armed Struggle Approach— Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 28 February remarks in a page 10 editorial the ANC "faces a decision of critical importance—whether or not to respond to the widening appeal that it should end the armed struggle. It has not done so up to now on the grounds that it is employing 'defensive' violence against the state, but the argument is wearing thin." "Far from being in a position to meet ANC demands to end the state of emergency and withdraw troops from the townships, government has felt compelled to increase security force operations. Apart from having to cope with the Inkatha-UDF [United Democratic Front] war in Natal, and anti-establishment violence in Gazankulu, Venda and other areas, there has been a marked increase in attacks on policemen, several of whom have been killed." Unless the ANC changes "its approach" and "takes President de Klerk at his word, the peace initiative will not be given a fair chance."

SOWETAN

Homelands 'Discontent'—"The seething spread of discontent in the homelands is a reflection of the disaffection from local populations about these so-called independent governments," notes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 28 February. "The homeland leaders, who have seen the error of their ways and are now ready to become part of a unitary South Africa, must be commended. In fact most of them have very little choice despite the grandiloquent assertion from Chief Lucas Mangope that Bophuthatswana will remain 'independent' for another 100 years."

CAPE TIMES

Criticism of Security Actions Secrecy—"Belatedly, the executive branch of government is to be asked to account for the actions of an arm of the security apparatus which few people outside the SADF [South African Defense Force] knew existed," remarks a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 26 February. But "whatever happens in the Death Squads controversy, it is the system which is wrong and needs to be urgently remedied by legislation. At the very least, all such secret accounts and operations—which should never be allowed to swallow up more than half of an entire departmental budget vote anyway—should be subject to searching legislative review, as in the U.S., by the appropriate standing committees."

THE NATAL WITNESS

Mandela To 'Facilitate' Talks—"At face value Mr. Nelson Mandela's eagerly awaited first words after his release from prison contained little to reassure nervous non-black South Africans," notes Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 13 February in a page 6 editorial. "No olive branches were waved in Mr. de Klerk's direction." But "the reality is rather different. Since tentative contacts between Government and the ANC began last year, the armed struggle has virtually been suspended. The ANC is also showing more flexibility on the question of sanctions. Mr. Mandela has obviously convinced Mr. de Klerk, Dr. Viljoen and others that he will facilitate rather than impede engagement between the Government and his supporters."

'Optimism' Over Mandela's Release—"Apart from the swastika-brandishing white supremacists and their political bedfellows in the CP [Conservative Party], many people have found reason for relief and optimism in the first week of Nelson Mandela's freedom," declares a page 6 editorial in Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 19 February. The paper believes that as the ANC prepares to move back into the country "there are hints at a willingness to reconsider some of its more controversial proposals." Yet "the first sour note has been struck with Chief Minister Buthelezi's expression of disenchantment with Mr. Mandela's stance on this region's troubles. That is perhaps a token of the difficulties ahead as the ANC changes its role from a

political organisation opposing a detested regime to a political party building a domestic constituency."

WINDHOEK OBSERVER

Criticism of DTA 'Toadies'—Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English on 24 February says in its page 12 editorial that a Namibian armed force appears to be a fait accompli and "to add to the miseries the instructors are to be Kenyans, the least-liked of all the UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] contingents and a group of people whose departure from this country will only be acclaimed by all." Namibia has "nothing in its treasury,

but it has to prepare to pay for an armed force, it has to start preparing to pay for an independence celebration which, in its proportions, although vague at this time, far outstrips the ability of this country to pay for it. But from opposition side nothing is heard. The DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] is silent, and one gathers the impression that the Alliance too is wagging its tail." WINDHOEK OBSERVER is "embarrassed" to find "in the ranks of the flatterers and toadies, those who had even refused to advertise in this newspaper because it was SWAPO orientated, now serving as the shoe-brushes of the SWAPO boots."

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